



TO THE

ELECTORS

OF

GREAT-BRITAIN.

THE Gentleman who subscribes himself A TRUE BRITON,
 in Justification of those Gentlemen who are said to have voted
 for GENERAL WARRANTS, declares, that their conduct in that affair,
 was so far from having a tendency to deprive their Constituents of their
 liberty, that it was calculated in the plainest manner to establish
 their liberty and freedom; and to strengthen his assertion *boldly* asserts,
 that their Reasons for opposing the Resolution were: “ *That the House*
of Commons by itself could not declare Law legislatively, because it is
only a part, and not the whole of the Legislature ; nor judicially, be-
cause

" *cause it is neither the whole, nor a part of any Court of Judicature :*"
 whether or no this TRUE BRITON asserts facts, let every im-
 partial reader determine.

" The House of Commons declared, THE NORTH BRITON
 " No. 45.* unanimously to be a libel; and yet this is not only what great
 " Judges esteem a *mere* point of law, but what by some is held to
 " be a very *difficult* point of law; this was done too without any
 " previous communication with the Lords. The Commons even went
 " farther, for they afterwards called for evidence, in order to find
 " out who was the Author; and it appearing to them, that one of
 " their own members was, they expelled him*, after fitting, debating
 " and deliberating on their conduct, till half an hour after three in
 " the morning: so that, notwithstanding that this matter was in a way
 " of trial below, they determined both the LAW and the FACT. They
 " judged that the paper was clearly a libel, that it was a matter of
 " national moment not to be procrastinated, and therefore that they
 " not only *might*, but *ought* to pronounce their opinion upon it.
 " It is not fit they should interfere where the public is not deeply
 " interested, but where it is, they are *bound* to do so, in Justice to
 " their Representatives, and they have always done so: nay they have
 " gone farther, and where the necessity was great, they have even
 " come to a resolution in point of law, contrary to the judgement
 " of a court of law, and to the opinion of TEN out of TWELVE Judges.

" Is

* Vide printed Votes of Thursday January 19. 1764.



“ Is it possible to forget, or to controvert, either their conduct, or
 “ the propriety of it, in the great case of ship money?

The foregoing relation being matter of FACT, I beg leave to ask the Gentleman (who calls himself A TRUE BRITON) why those Gentlemen who composed a majority of fourteen on the seventeenth day of February 1764, did not think themselves equally entitled to prejudge GENERAL WARRANTS, where the LIBERTY of the SUBJECT was most ESSENTIALLY concerned, as well as in the case of the aforementioned libel, that was an insult upon majesty. The inference is plain, and to an impartial judge wants no *Law* explanations in defence of their conduct.

The publisher of this is indebted for the whole of the above recital to a Pamphlet, entitled, “ A Letter concerning Libels, Warrants, “ The Seizure of Papers, &c.” The author of which is unknown, but whoever he is, He is a great Lawyer, and both an ornament to the profession, and a credit to his country; and I beg leave to recommend the perusal of the aforementioned pamphlet to every person, who has the INTEREST and LIBERTIES of his COUNTRY at heart.

I am

GENTLEMEN

A TRUE LOVER

OF THE

CONSTITUTION.

It is possible to forget, or to connote, either their conduct or the propriety of it in the great case of this money.
The foregoing relates to the matter of FACT 1. It is left to the Gentlemen (who call himself A TRUE BRITON) why those Gentlemen who composed a majority of fifteen on the 17th day of February 1793, did not think themselves equally entitled to prejudge GENERAL WARRANTS, when the LIBERTY of the PRESS was most ESSENTIALLY concerned, as well as the case of the aforementioned libel, that was an insult to common sense. The interest is plain, and an impartial judge would have expected in defence of their conduct.

The publisher of this is indebted to the whole of the above, and to a Pamphlet entitled, "A Letter containing Facts, &c." The Signer of Papers, &c. The author of which is not known, but whoever he is, he is a good lawyer, and has done much to the profession, and a credit to his country. I have to recommend the perusal of the aforementioned Pamphlet to every person who has the INTEREST and LIBERTIES of his COUNTRY at heart.

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